EXCELSION FALL FASHION FOR 1851 .-BEESE & Co., Hatters, 128 Broadway, will introduce the Pail Pashnon for Gentlemen's Hats on SATERDAY, August 5th, at which time they will be fully prepared to serve their customers and friends, and the public generally, with hats, the model and finish of which will be, in every re-

here customere and frame, and which will be, in every respect, an advance upon all previous issues.

Their manufactory is now complete in all its details, which will enable them to fulfil all orders at the shortest motice, at the same time insuring the production of an article they can always recommend as superior, and they are determined to continue to deserve the liberal patronnige they have herestofore occeived.

BERBE & Co. would say to these who wish to favor them with a call, that while they present a hat which they design to be essentially The Fashion, they are ever ready to startly the tasts and winkes of their customers, and will manufactors to order any desirable pattern of hat, which will be becoming to the wearer, both in shape and style. They also manufactors (toth and fancy Cape of various patterns, and mytte an examination of their goods in this line. [321] 2w.]

BERBE & Co., 136 Broadway.

WHO SHALL GAINSAY IT ?- The Union WHO SHALL CLAINAY II :— The Union as chowed a triumph, as mend as it is important. The par excellence of tasts and beauty has been attained and slearnily displayed in the recherche style of Gentlemen's Fall Hats produced by the HAT FINNHERS' UNION, of No. II Park-row. Thesis is indeed the model hat of the season Divested, as it is, of every exaggerated feature, it is rounded by connoisseurs the most faultiess production of years. HAT FINNHERS' UNION, No. II Park-row.

Opposite the Astor House, sign of the Goldon Hat.

THE SEASON HAS COMMENCED .- The once more alive with people. The watering imost shandoned, and the residents of Union over and Gramercy Park are busy with their

Trade, after an onessy slumber, hot and restless, is now wide awake, and the thronged parements bespeak the gratifying truth that the season has commenced. KNOA, like Barkis, is "wellin." Call and examine his Fall Style of Hat! Talk of Exceision, it is not only hisher, but is broader, lighter and more elegant than ever, and still the price remains a dollar cheaper than is charged for as "inferior article" at the so-called fashionable Broadway establishment Call and examine! Call rather and buy one of his Fall Style of Hats. His experience of a life-time, added to the anxions labor of weary months, have been expended on the production of this rare specimen of his art—a specimen that combines taste, durability, beauty and lightness, far in advance of anything yet intraduced to a fashidicus public. In reply to innumerable inquiries, reintre to the time when a Writte Hat hecomes onfishionable. KNOX would most respectfully announce that the issue of his Fall Style of Hat has been in accordance with the demand of the Fashionable World, consequently the White Hat.

NOW: THE WINTER CAMPAIGN

may be considered as an evidence of an "empty pocket," or in affectation, never indulged in by those who think there is a "season for all things." Acain, I repeat call, examine, select and pay for one of KNOX's beautiful Hats
OF THE FALL STYLE, FOR 1831
Remember, his place is at No. 126 Fullows it, where citizens and strangers, fashionables and unfashionables, old and young, will be heartily welcomed by KNOX. — aut 6 lw.

SUGARS AT REDUCED PRICES .- Good SUGARS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Good Sugar for only 4s.6d., 7lb.; also good and cheap brown Sugar for preserving, creat bargams in Tens and Coffee. Rest Java Coffee only is 2d. per lb. Good Coffee for the "Good Tea only 2s per lb. Best Black Tens 4s. Young Hyson, 3s to 4s. per lb. Extra Fine Best 6s. per lb. Families wishing Good Goodernes would do well to call and examine. Goods sent to all parts of the city and Brooklyn, free of charge. A Parker, Temperance Store, No.244 Broome-at, corner Ladden.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF NEWARK MANUFACTORES — Mr. H. C. JONES, of this city, the ments of
whose famous Locks are acknowledged throughout this
country, has received the following gratifying letter from
Mr. S. C. HEREING, of New York, who, it will be remembered, taok out one of his Salamander Safes to the World's
Fair, on which he placed one of Mr. Jones's locks. In
the safe, it appears, he placed at £200 note, \$1,000, which
he offered as a reward to any one who should pack the lock
with the lexisting of the safe, all
though repeated trials were daily made to open it. No
further demonstration, it appears to us, is necessary, to
prove the entire safety of this lock against the most expert
longias.

London, July 19, 1851. From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Durgist London, July 19, 1831

HENRY C. JONES, Esq., Newark, New-Jersey

DEAR SIR: When I arrived here, last May, much excitement prevailed in regard to locks and lock-pucking. And in order to test the ability of the scienced in the art of lock-picking, and avoid long stories, new spaper challenges and controvers. Lat once placed, in the octativerse, I at once placed, in the presence of a Com-mittee, (Mr. Hobbs, of New-York the great London lock-nicker, being one of said Committee), £260, or \$1,000, in my Bafe at the Exhibition, locked with Hall's Patent, and your Patent Powder, Proof Bank Changeable Locks, and placed the following notice upon the Safe.

"This safe contains £260 in gold, the reward of any one who can said the lack.

"This safe contains £200 in gold, the reward of any one who can tack the locks, or open the safe with the keys. The keys can be had by applying at the American office." I agreed that the money should remain 30 days, but did not make a change in the lock, nor open the safe until this morning, when I found all right, and added the following to the above notice.

to the above notice:

"The above a 250 remained in the safe 45 days, but has been withdrawn for the present to give visitors an opportunity to examine the interior."

I will close by adding that whatever security other locks may possoss, that I consider yours perfect security against picking and blowing with powder, as well against the maker, who has it in his power to keep or farnish duplicate keys, as against the scienced burglar or the third who steads them.

Yours, &c. Silas C. Herring

NEW FALL DRY GOODS .- HITCHCOCK NEW FALL DRY GOODS.—HITCHCOCK
have been receiving their new Fall Goods, and are prepared to serve their customers as well with rich heavy
Fall Salks, De Laines, Cashmers, Merinoes, &c. as with
all kinds of thin Summer Goods, which they are selling below east, ti make room for their Fall trade. Straugers in
town will find theirs a pleasant and safe store to do their
trading in, as their system of business is strictly compatible
with christian morality, viz one price, without variation
and deal with all alike, whether rich or poor, bond or free

NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC DRAINING AND MANUSACTURING COMPANY—The Books of subscription for the balance of the Capital Stock of this Company, will continue open to the public, at the office of HENRY ALKER, Esq., No. 27 Beekman st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., until Saturday next, the 23d inst. In manifold the percent, will be due, and overable at the time

of subscription
EPHRAIM STEVENS.
PIERRE LAMBERT.
HENRY ALKER.
New-York, Aug. 16, 1801

Ladies, if you wish handsome gaiter boots at 12 H and leshillenes, go to Miller's, in Canal-st.
If you wish simpers, thes and buskins, first quality, at 9 and
15 you wish simpers, thes and buskins, first quality, at 9 and
16 you wish anything in the boot and
she line, for yourselves or children, as good in quality and
lower in price than at any store in New York, why then go
direct to

J. B. MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st

82 Nassau-st-Boot-makers' Union Asso-

Those cheap Summer Dress Goods at Boonse's, in Grandes', are the greatest excitement of the present day. Printed Lawishand Muslims from 6d to be persent day. Printed Lawishand Muslims from 6d to be per yard. Barege Delaines from 1s, to 1s 6d and 2s per yard; Bareges and Tissues, 2s, per yard. Fouliard Silks and Poplius from 2s, 6d, to 3s, 6d, per yard; Summer Shawis from 3s to 7s; Mantillas and Visettes from \$2 to \$4; Paisaols from 8s to 4ts; Men's and Boys' Summer Wear from 1s to 1s, 6d, per yard. All kinds of Domestic thouse cases of the State of the State of Corchard 8t.

17 50,000 WINDOW SHADES for sale at ade-st and No. 289; Breadway
KELTY & FERGERSON.

MRN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING .- We are now one TE the largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing to be found in this city, at wholesale or retail, cheap for each, suitable for Southern and Western or city trade, constant of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Over-alls, Drawers, So.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 31 Manden-lane, and 26 MWAF\*

worse than crimes. Now there is no mistake in the fit of Shirts made at No. 1 Aster-house. Green's system of measurement is infallable as a rule in mathematics. Then he makes a set of Shirts with unequaled dispatch, and aever disappoints a customer, either as to the time of the article.

TALLEYRAND said, MISTAKES Were

THE ZEPHYR UNDER-SHIRTS .-- These gas ments, so admirably adapted to the season, and so univer-sally approved by all who wear them, may be obtained at RARKIN & RAY's, No. 108 Bowery. They are made of the mass wood, are light, very elastic, gently absorb perspira-tion, and adhestually prevent suiden chills.

Hosikay .- Persons in want of the best of Hosiery, at a small advance from the cost of onaunfacturing, are respectfully informed that of Rankin & Ray, at the New York Stocking Factory, No. 108 howers, such can be had at either wholesale or retail, and the largest assortment to be found at any one place in America to select

PALMER & Co.'s great California Express will take Freight and Fackages to per cent low-than any other responsible Company. Through in thirt-tre days or us charge. Falmer & Co. 39 Broudway, a thorized Agents of U. S. M. Steamshap line. 1/221/

A Fine Article for the Hair is Jones's

LYON'S POWDER -BEWARE OF STREET Lyon's Towners. There is nothing rood that is not counterfeited. Lyon's Magnetic Powder is no exception to the rule. We learn that a parcel of land protes are hawking an initiation of it about the city. Look out for them. Lyon has no location of the city. Look out for them. Lyon has no location of the land of the city. Lyon's No. 10-20 grounders agents. Buy your Powder at Lyon's No. 10-20 grounders, or of one of this agents. So shall you be sure to rid your domicil of all noxious insects.

Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Audecreases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at the same offices he has occupied for the last 7 years. No. 261 Broadway, entrance No. 1; Warren-St., where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye." third edition, with plates, price, of cts. Also, a large supply of healtful Artificial Eyes, which can be inserted without any pain or operation; and y-hen properly adapted will move as, took like the natural when the properly adapted will move as, took like the natural aut3 64MTu&Th.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. - This most powerful Nevane is of such extraordinary power, that no matter how low the nervous system is, it impositively restores it and the patient to healthful activity. Any one knowing the functions of the nerves, is certainly cognitant of the fact, that all diseases depend upon them. It is a paty with much as wonderful remedy any one should round a depair sted or exchaptive.—No. 128 Nassaust. and 70.

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG 18, 1851

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TUESDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Europa sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. GREELEY'S LETTERS .- On our sixth page will be found another of Mr. Greeley's Letters from Europe. This one is from the Clyde.

#### The Chief of Police.

Four days since we charged the present occupant of this office with having committed an offense, which renders him forever ineligible either to this or any other place under the City Charter. And we not only made the charge, but proved it by statements copied from the official records in the office of the Controller.

The truth of this charge has not once been disputed, either by Mr. Matsell or any of his friends, or either of the journals that had hitherto sustained his reappointment. And yet had there been the slightest avenue of escape from it, had it been possible to evade or turn it aside, who does not know that Mr. Matsell would have done it the next day, in the loudest and boldest manner?

Such silence is the clearest confession. Mr. Matsell thus admits that he, an officer of the Corporation, has bought land sold for taxes, and is thereby ineligible to any and every office under the Charter.

In this case a merely ordinary sense of propriety, and a very slight regard for public opinion, are alone required to make him feel that there is but one course to take. He must withdraw from the position of a candidate for reappointment. Any other course would be an open insult to the Common Council, to the law, to the people of the

If none of these considerations have any influence with Mr. Matsell, and if he inclines to persist in being a candidate, though he knows that his election would not only be null, but under the circumstances, discreditable to all engaged in accomplishing it, since it would be a proclamation of utter contempt for the Charter, he ought at least to reflect that he owes something to the Mayor, whom he has induced to involve himself in a situation of singular embarrassment. Let Mr. Matsell withdraw, as the best means of relieving his friend, as far as possible, from these embarrassments. Any other course would be the hight of ingratitude.

Should he not do this, the Mayor will then have to choose between withdrawing the nomination himself, before the Common Council has acted on it, which he has a perfect right to do, to say nothing about his duty in the premises, or allowing it to continue and be acted on. To withdraw it would be to say that he has now learned that there exists an insurmountable legal impediment to the appointment, and that he does not think proper to ask the Council to act upon a nomination which the law pronounces null and void. To allow it to continue, would be to cast defiance at once at the Charter and at public opinion, by persisting in the nomination, to one of the most important places in the City Administration, of a man who has committed, and dares not deny that he has committed, an offense of such magnitude that he is incapacited by it from holding any office under the Charter. It would seem as though there should be no doubt nor hesitation as to which of these alternatives to choose.

The Evening Post has had the courage to say that the facts we have alleged against Mr. Matsell, and proved from the official records, so that nobody can doubt them, are of no consequence so long as they have not been established before a court of justice. The Post evidently desires to have the public forget that the question is not on turning him out of an office which he holds by virtue of a regular appointment, but on reappointing him after his legal term has long expired, and when he is holding the place only by sufferance until a successor is chosen. To expel him from office would of course require a judicial certainty and the verdict of a competent tribunal; but to prevent his reappointment and to render the pressing it an offense against propriety and an insult to the Charter, only a moral certainty is required, and that we have established.

## Fallacies and Frauds of British Free

From 1842 to 1847 the home production of iron grew from about 200,000 tuns to which to carry their cotton to market, and 850,000, making an increase of more than are still obliged to transport it on the backs

In 1841-2, the year immediately preceding the enactment of the tariff of 1842. bottom-lands, which paths for half the year the import of pigs, rolled, and hammered iron amounted to 1.995,000 cwts., or less than 100,000 tuns, and this was a forced quantity. it being well-known that the duty would certainly be greatly increased. The total on the spot would have given them good mestic, must, therefore, have been under 350,000 tuns, and possibly under 300,000.

In 1846 the domestic product was 765,000 tuns, and in 1847 it was not less than 850,000. In the fiscal year 1845-6, the import was about 85,000 tuns, and in that of 1846-7. about 100,000. The total consumption of the first of these years was therefore about nishes the means of that greatness. What 850,000, and that of the year 1816-7 about right had they to complain? Did they not

The domestic production has now fallen to 450,000 tuns. Has the difference been made up in the import ? That our readers may have an opportunity of judging accurately for cloth, manufactured in Manchester and imthemselves in relation to this most important | proved in cost by having been twice carried

question, we have procured from the Treasury the following statements of the total imports for the first half of the last fiscal year, which is here given.

STATEMENT exhibiting the quantity and value of from and certain manufactures of from imported during the first are months of the fiscal years 1849 and 1850.

Iron & manufactures of, imported.	From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1849		From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1850.	
	Quan-	Value	Quan- tity	Value.
Nails the			1,154,519	56,55
Spikes	45,271	1,963	1,292	64
Chain cables the	5,027,395	169,833	5,882,225	121,261
Mill saws No	418		1,934	5,397
Anchors, & pts of lbs	639,596		251,634	8,929
Anvils, & parts of the	639,651	34,162	447,319	23,438
Smiths' hammers and				
medges	57,253		50,441	2,741
Castings vessels of the	188 676		183,850	4 633
all other . The	1 885 305	57,113	248,150	7,618
Round or se fron, as				
Braziers' rods!he	1,712,159			
National spake rods, the	695,583	0,452	313,584	4,247
Band and scroll, as				
casement rods ths	569 498	16 029	492,919	18,612
Hose fron Ds	4,311,531	78,415	5,876,938	
Sheet iron	13,60%,39%		PH 382 250	
Pigiron cwt	984,481	695,657	568.053	312,324
Old & serap iron . cwt	115,383	89,623	33,836	59,566
Bar iron manuf'd by				
rollingcwt	2,525,439	3,069,639	2,226,913	3,191,032
Bar iron manuf d oth-				
erwisecwi	177,743	499,130	215,649	582,896
Value Dollars		5,969,793		5,006,540
Average cost Wewt		1.54		1.43

The total quantity imported in the first half of 1849-50, may be stated in round numbers at 205,000 tuns, and the whole year gave about 360,000. The import in the first half of the current fiscal year, 1850-51, above given, is but about 173,000. That of the second half, into New-York, has been 107,000 tuns, and if to this we add 40,000 tuns for the rest of the Union. we shall have a total of 320,000 tuns. It is thus seen that in the last year, in which there has been a very great decrease of home production, there has also been great decrease of importation, although our English friends have been willing to receive certificates of debt to almost any amount, and sometimes of doubtful character, in exchange for their iron.

Taking the domestic product at 450,000 tuns, and adding thereto the export of 320,-000 tuns, we obtain a total of 770,000 tuns to set against a consumption in 1846-7 of 950,000 tuns : and thus we establish a diminution of the power to purchase to the extent of almost twenty per cent., although this population has grown more than ten per cent !

We beg our readers now to remark that in the estimation of the writer upon whose letter we are here commenting, the true test of the prosperity of a people is to be found in the growth of the power to consume the products of their own labor. From 1841-2 to 1846-7, the power of the people to consume cotton goods, domestic and imported, grew at least seventy per cent. It is now less than it was in 1846-7 in actual amount. notwithstanding the large growth of population. From 1841-2 to 1846-7, the power to consume iron grew from 350,000 to 950. 002 tuns, having almost trebled. It is now less than 800,000 tuns, notwithstanding the great increase of population. Adopting the standard established by The Union, we now request our readers to determine for themselves if the prosperity of the people grows now as it grew then, and whether, on the minishing-the power to purchase being in thirty Precentors, Succentors and other memcontrary it is not evident that it is now dia course of gradual but certain decline.

We pray them, too, to remark, that in 1845-6 and 1846-7, we paid for all the cloth and iron we used, and were gradually paying off old debts. We now buy cloth and iron on credit, and are daily increasing our debts. Let them examine these facts, and then determine for themselves whether or not we are right in saying that efficient protection is the only road to perfect freedom

ERRATUS .- In our last article under this head (published on Saturday) the estimate by Mr. Walker, of the domestic reduction of fron in 1846, was spoken of as having been

### The British in India.

A recent circular of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., of Bombay, complains that the consumption of British products does not increase in that region, especially in the cotton-growing district of Guzerat. They

When we consider the great difficulty of transport, When we consider the great dimension and a cooling of the noterious want of made roads throughout Guzerat, it would almost be matter of surprise if ur British cloths did enjoy anything but a very instead consumption among a manufacturing population. Here, then, as in every other part of the countries. try, may we assume that our trade is as yet in fancy, because the want of roads renders its de ment impossible. Were there good roads in Candersh and Berar, the increased cultivation of cotton and linseed would be immense, but the production is already as great as can be conveyed from the intersor to the coast, during the six months that the sweatled roads are open. For bridged and stone-metallied roads the matives would cheerfully pay a toll such as its levied on the one or two Chiral roads vetconstructed. tevied on the one or two Ghart roads vet constructed by Government, as their bullocks would then mass with ease three journeys for one that they now de from Berar to Bombay, in the course of the season.

For near a century the British have been in possession of India, and the result is, that even at this day, the wretched inhabitants of Guzerat, one of the best districts of the whole country, have no roads on of pack-oxen, over miry paths through the rich, but uncleared and uncultivated are utterly impassable. During this century the English owners of this region have robbed the unfortunate inhabitants of milhons on millions, a tithe of which expended onsumption of that period, foreign and do- | roads and bridges, and have enabled them to improve their condition to something approaching the comfort and independence enjoved by our Southern slaves. But it has been no part of that system which seeks to make England the work-shop and storehouse of the world, to pay any regard to the miserable beings whose plunder furlive under British laws and enjoy the benefit of free trade in the products of British looms? Had they not the privilege of buying back their own cotton in the shape of

across the great ocean? What if they did perish by thousands on thousands whenever there was a short crop of food? Was it not the visitation of God

It is an evidence of real progress that the attention of influential men should be awakened to the evils produced by this policy of taking everything from the country and returning nothing to it, and that, even with a view to their own profit, they should propose to do something for the people. It shows, too, that the British colonial system is at its last gasp, and may well incite America to new and determined resistance to that tottering monopoly. The Times assures us that the United States are the best of all the colonies of England. It is plain, then, that if we cease to sustain that relation to her, she must cease to have colonies and to plunder their people. Let us protect our own industry, break down the British manufacturing and commercial monopoly, and then the world can have genuine free trade.

#### Cost of Religion in different Countries.

We find in an English paper the following table, showing the expense of the various Christian Churches in different countries of the world The figures may, we think, be relied on, as offering at least a fair approximation to the truth:

		Number of	Expenditure on Clercy	Total Ex-
	Name of Nation.	Hearers.	per million	in each
	France	30,000,000	of Hearers. \$175,000	\$5,250,000
1	United States	9,600,000	300,000	2,880,000
	Spain	11,000,000	500,000	5,500,000
	Portugal	3,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
	Hung'y-Catholics	400,000	400,000	1,600,000
	Calymists		300,000	315,000
	Luth'ans.	560,000	200,000	130,000
6	Italy	19,391,000	200,000	3,880,000
	Austria	19,918,000	250,000	4,750,000
	Switzerland	1,720,000	250,000	435,000
	Prussia	10,536,000	250,000	2,635,000
ľ.	German small Sta's	12,763,000	200,000	3,825,000
	Holland	2,000,000	400,000	800,000
	Netherlands	6,000,000	210,000	1,260,000
7	Denmark	1,700,000	350,000	595,000
	Sweden	3,400,000	351,500	1.140,000
	Russia, Greek Ch.	34,000,000		2,550,000
	Russia, Catholics, and Lutherans.	8,000,000	250,600	2,000,000
)	Christ's in Turkey.	6,000,000	150,000	900,000
	South America	15,000,000	150,000	2,250,000
	Christians elsewh'e	3,000,000	250,000	750,000
	Total	01,728,000		\$44,995,000
	Engl'd and Waies	6.500,000	7.276.580	47,297,825

(Ch'rch of Engl'd.) Thus it appears that Church Expenditures are smallest in Russia, (though we distrust all statistics from this country.) where the average is tents to each person who goes to church, and greatest in England where every church-goer pays, or has paid for him, the enormous average f \$7 27 a year and where the aggregate yearly outlay much exceeds the t of all the rest of Christendom together. Even in Italy where priests are so numerous and churches so abundant and so richly decorated, the support of the whole establishment costs but 20 cents a year to each attendant on the worship. In the United States it is 174 cents; in Spain and Portugal 50 cents. In Hungary the Catholic worship costs 40 cents head, the Calvinist 30, and the Lutheran 20. In Catholic Austria and Protestant Prussia the

cost is alike 25 cents.

-The reason why, in England, the Church costs so exorbitantly, must be found in the extravagant incomes pocketed by the Archbishops, Bishops and other great men. The entire annual sum is \$47,297,825; out of this, twenty-five Archbishops and Bishops pouch \$1,485,575, or an average of \$59,423 a piece; twenty-eight Deans get \$221,250, or \$7,900 a piece : sixty-one Archdeacons \$225,730, or \$3,700 a piece : twenty six Chancellors \$64,220, or \$2,470 a piece; five hundred and fourteen Prebends and Canons. \$1,400,650, or \$2,685 a piece, three hundred and bers of Collegiate and Cathedral Churches, (sinecures) \$58,250 or \$175 each, 2,886 aristocratic pluralists, men who hold from two to four livings. but perhaps discharge the clerical office in none of them, get \$26,897,150 or \$9,250 each; and there are 8,559 parochial clergy and curates who receive \$16,445,100, or 1,920 each on the average. They are however, by no means paid on so fair a prin ciple, for there are many poor curates in th country who receive no more than \$150, or \$200 a year, and discharge their duties in apostolic poverty This is a matter of course, for where there are so many great men who shine in pur ple and fine ligen, there must be thousands o poor ones that go in rags. "How long. O Lord

### Kentucky Election,

The Louisville Courier has returns of the election for Governor of Kentucky from 75 Counties, which foot up as follows:

Governor, 1851. Gevernor, 1848. on, Whig. 45,707 Crittenden, Whig. 5, cell. Opp. 44,161 Powell, Opp. 4 Mai, for Dixon. . 1,546 Maj, for Critt'n ... 9,474 It will be seen that Dixon's vote falls short of

that of Crittenden in '48 by 9,534; while Pow

ell's vote is only 1,606 less than that gentleman received for the same office in '48. The Courier has unofficial returns and report from several other counties, making 83 in all, in which Dixon's majority is 957, and the seventeen

counties to come in gave Powell 1,025 majority Our latest dispatches announce that Powell has 500 majority, with two counties, Letcher and Johnson, to hear from. These counties gave Powell 351 majority in '48. The Philadelphia Bull-ton has a dispatch dated at Louisville, Aug. 16, (Saturday,) stating that all the returns are in and that the Whig candidate, Mr. Dixon, i

elected; but we have done placing confidence is telegraphic dispatches when they announce Whig success, and we have no doubt of the election Mr. Thompson, the Whig candidate for Lieu

tenant-Governor, is elected by some 600 or 700

ARKANSAS. - A few scattered returns have only been received from this State, sufficient to show, however, that the contests will be quite close. Johnson, the late 'Southern Rights Democratic' incumbent, was elected without opposition in 1846. In 1848, Newton (Whig) had 9,234 votes to 14,466 for Johnson. The Congressional election was postponed from 1850 to this year. Besides the majorities reported by telegraph in another column, a Memphis pape states, that Crittenden Co. has given Capt Preston (Whig) a majority of 60 or 75, showing a gain since 1848, when Taylor carried the County by 36 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA .- A Convention of the ministers and members of those Christian bodies, in Mercer and the adjoining counties, which refuse to nesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th days of August, commencing at 11 o'clock on the 27th. A conduit invitation is extended to all, male and female. to be present on the occasion.

-This movement is to cooperate with the Christian Anti-Slavery organizations forming throughout the country

INDIANA .- Robert Dale Owen, ex-M. C. has been elected Representative of Posey County in the Indiana LegislatureNew-Grenada.

We have received a communication from an intelligent citizen of New-Grenada, denying the correctness of the account of a revolution in the southern provinces of that Republic. which was published in The Panama Star some few weeks since. He states that the facts have been grossly exaggerated by the Conservative party, in order to east imputations on the Repubbeans. Instead of there having been a revolt in "several provinces" of the South, the Indians of Tuquerres made a hostile demonstration, but were defeated and scattered before Gen. Franci could reach them. So far from the law authorizing a forced loan having caused the outbreak. the loan was decreed in order to raise means effectually to suppress it. The Government of New-Grenada never asked for a forced loan, and Congress only made provision for one, except in case the Executive should not be able to obtain it otherwise. Our correspondent says that he is able to give the name of the gentleman who has contracted with the Government for a voluntary loan, and who is now in this City.

In proof of the errors contained in the account referred to, Buga is not in the Province of Popayan, as is there stated, but is the capital of the Province of Cauca. The Star also states that Gen. Brayo had an encounter with the insurgents in Timbio, in the Province of Imbabura, when, in fact, Timbio is a town in the Province of Popavan, and Imbabura is a Province in the Republic of Eucador. Moreover, there is no such person in the army of New-Grenada as Col. Buso, whose name frequently occurs in the article. Our correspondent calls upon the editor of The Stor to give the names of the towns which were said to have been burnt, the insurgent Provinces, and the documents proving that this disturbance was created by the forced loan. We have given the substance of his communication, which is too long for our present space.

INDIAN POLITICS .- In The Kanzas (Mo.) Public Ledger, of the 1st inst., we find the ticket of nominations recently made in opposition to the present Board of Chiefs of the Wayandot Nations:

Nominees
John Kayrohoo
John Manoncuo
John Arms
John Arms
John Arms
J S Bearskin
J S Bearskin
J W Grayeyes

Some of them (says The Ledger correspondent) have done the State some service," but while doing so, were never suspected of possessing preemment abilities There will be no election of principal Chief,

as that officer is elected every two years, and the

term of the present incumbent, G. J. Clark, will not expire till next August a year. The election will come off, according to law. on the second Tuesday in next month.

MARYLAND.-Hon. ALEXANDER EVANS. (Whig) has been renominated for Congress, and HUGH McCullocon has been presented by the

More SLAVE-HUNTING .- It is said that BYRNES, one of the Deputy Marshals at Boston, is on the track of another fugitive slave. Of course this business of man-hunting in the shadows of Fancuil Hall and Bunker Hill is expected to have a very decided tendency to save the Union' by putting down agitation on the delicate subject of slavery. Go ahead, gentlemen slave-catchers. Perhaps you will make the business pay, even in New-England, after awhile-perhaps not

G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., was considerably injured by being thrown from his carriage while driving an unruly horse at Stockbridge, Mass., he other day

### PHILADELPHIA.

Another Camphene Explosion-A Defaulter-Steamship City of Manchester-A Lady Rob bed-The Ten Hour Law in New-Jersey-Bill of Mortality, &c. Correspondence of The New-York Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1851.

On Friday evening a dreadful accident occurred at a house in the vicinity of Ninth and Fitz vater-sis from the imprudent use of burning fluid. While a Mrs. Street was endeavoring to fill a lighted amp with fluid the combustible material caught fire and, before it was extinguished, shockingly burnes the person of a young girl, named Lizzie Turner, and lightly injured Mrs. Street. When will persons wase to be so thoughtless I would feel as much powder with a lighted candle as to undertake the experiment of filing a lamp with fluid while the wick was burning. The necessity of attending to their lamps during the day should be impressed upon the

memory of all who use campbe in impressed upon the memory of all who use campbe or fluid.

Robert W. McDowell, coal-dealer of this city, and tax-collector of Dock Ward, took "French leave" of our city vesterday, in consequence of being a defaulter to the city in a heavy sum, and having perpetrated forgeries amounting, as far as has been ascertained to some \$15.000. He will reveal the city of the cit trated forgeries amounting, as far as has been ascer-tained, to some \$15,990. He will probably be ar-rested shortly, as the telegraph has been set to work

in every direction to intercept him.

The "Jersey City Continentals" will visit this city in October next. The Third Brigade will entertain them.

The steamship "Gity of Manchester," now lying
The steamship "Gity of Manchester," now lying

at our wharf, attracts considerable attention. She is said to be the longest steamship ever in any port of the United States, being 274 feet in length on deck, and 339 feet in length from the end of jib-boom to the spanker-boom.

C. M. Jackson's wife was very severely injured.

on Friday, in consequence of being thrown from her husband's carriage.

Pocket-picking in this city has become quite the

Pocket-picking in talls city has become quite the rage. Yesterday, a lady in a Tenth-street ornabus was reheved of \$135 in money. It is thought that a very genteelly-dressed, good-looking young woman, of eighteen years, was the third. She made her exit before the later of the later of the result in the control of the later of the later of the result is the later of t of eighteen years, was the thief. She made her existed to be fore the lady discovered her loss. It is very difficult, now-a-days, for the unmittated to distinguish between the respectable and otherwise. The most fashionably-dressed, lady-like woman, or respectable looking man, who now promenade Chesnut-street on the shady side, during the afternoon, may be the most property of the contract of th est infam

most infamous characters in every respect.

I stated in my letter of Briday, that the Good Intent Factory, on the Westchester road, had been destroyed by fire. The principal loss falls upon Edmund Hindle & Sons, which amounts to over \$10,000. This is the third time within as many years that the factory has been burned up. By this calamity, the fem tose all their hard earnings for the

The Cotton factory operatives of Gloucester, N. J. held another meeting last night, to express their determination to support steadily the ten-hour law of that State, and to held out until the owners of the its consent to yield to the requirements of the law which they seem still very unwilling to do.

During the week ending yesterday, there were \$10

During the week ending yesterday, there were 110 deaths in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia adults, 84; children, 126. Of cholera infantium, 21; consumption, 15; dysentery, 28.

The recent splendid passage of the steamship Ballic has excited general admiration in this city. Long live the gentleman to whose enterprise and liberality this country is indebted for the glorious triumph obtained by American vessels over the marine of a nation which has heretofore been considered the Queen of the Ocean. Success to the Colims' line.

Six erect the queen of the Grean. Success to the Collins line.
Business continues excessively dulf and inactive. Corresponding the same further sales of Upland and New-Grienns have been under a Salike. I he on time. The Flock market has undergone no change. Fresh ground is neld at \$4 % berrel, but there is no inquiry for shipment, and the sales are only in similar loss, for the supplies of the cut trade. In Rys. Flock and Gors Mgalthere is nothing doing. The market exbundantly supplied with Whear, and prices are tower, sales of 1,600 busheds good and prane Southern red at \$60 Sile. It bushed, and some of ordinary quality at 70c. No sales of Rys.; several carrees are coing into store. Com. is dull, sales of prine Southern yellow at 25c., a foot, in Oars, no change. Whisky is dull; burrels are held at 21 gattle, and hids, at the same praces.

he same prices
SAIS OF STOCKS-First Board - \$500 Lehigh 60, 301
00 U.S. Bank, [ ] Harrisburg, 41] (Penn & 11] (Penn & 12]
Penna RR, 41, [ ] Mech Bk, 25] (North Am. Bk, 12)
(See Heading Rg, 25) 100 do, 25, 100 do, 25, North Am. Bk, 12)
(Second Board - 22 Penna Bank, 111; 25 Mine Hill, 41)

Hon. CHARLES M. CONRAD, Secretary of War, visited the U.S. Armory at Springfield, Mass., on Thursday last. Mr. CLAY is at the Blue Lick Springs to Kentucky, with very much supported health. CITY ITEMS.

RAIN.-We were visited by a succession short but violent showers yesterday from day break till late in the evening. The streets were washed cleaner than we have seen them this Sunmer. This rain is most welcome to the country, which in many localities is very dry and parched

STREET PEDDLERS .- This crying evil

calls foully for abatement, the nuisance is intoler

able : the damage to honest traders is immense ; the amount of plunder from the stilly people who buy from carts is incalculable, the whole system is glaring fraud, by the practice of which a set of lazy rogues absolutely cheat their way through to world. A grocer hares or owns a store, on which he is taxed, either as owner or tenant, a heavy sum per annum he sells potatoes, fruit, coal, shell-fish, &c giving good articles at fair prices-but, while he is just doing a living business, along comes the apple cart, and the potato-cart, and the peach-cart, and the fish-cart, and the oyster-cart, and the clam-cart, and the coal-cart, and the wood-cart, and even the sandcart dealers, and sell a miserable article in false measures at a price less than the grocer paid for his goods-and there are tens of thousands of ignorant people who run to these carts and think they are making such excellent bargains, that the grocer is left to deal only with persons of sense, and they are not so plenty as would be beneficial. Now, then may be exceptions to a general rule, but, as a whole these street-peddlers are arrant knaves. First, they sell the most wretched trash-fish that are thrown out of the markets on account of age ; men which is perfectly poison, often cut from the eased animals; shriveled and inferior potatoes windfall apples, rotten peaches, systems that has been dead for a day, clams ditto, hardwood charcoal made of pine, and pine wood full of dry rot and water, are the sort of stock which they carry Then they provide themselves with measures of the smallest dimensions, which will not be likely to a tract public notice, and fit into each one a sliding bottom, so that when it is empty it is apparently faand honest, but by clapping a hand underneath while filling it, the bottom is shoved up a fourth or a third of the way, the apples, &c., heaped up very temptingly, and tossed into the basket with a flourish about good measure, when in fact there is a shave of the 30 per cent, in measure alone. False weights and defective scales-always defective against the ess tomer-make up the paraphernalia for cheating the ignorant and credulous. Besides this, they are the first in town with poisonous, wind-fallen fruit, and sell the stuff to children without the least regard to the consequences, which are seen in appalling distinctness in the Weekly Reports of the City Inspector With all these rascally tricks, the rogues keep up a noise that might be good reason for silencing them with bells and horns, and lungs of stentorian power. they roam the City from daylight until midnight, to the great annoyance of everybody except themselve Now, there are laws which prohibit all such domes. and we have a Police who, if they cannot cope with Short Boys, can easily silence these peripateur peddling pests . av. as easily as they have driveninte exile the apple and pea-nut dealers who lately held undisputed possession of the Park sidewalks. Will Mr. Kingsland direct an inquiry into this business of Pedding and Hawking without License! We thus he will find our representations true of the great mass of peddlers, and if so, will be not do rent-paying and upright dealers the justice, and the ignoran and plundered poor the benefit, and all who have ears the mercy, at once and effectually to shate this WHERE ARE THE POLICE?-This is the

stereotyped exclamation when some villainy is done with impunity, and often an appropriate call it is As for instance we have a grand total of 948 police men of all sorts in this City. On Saturday the actual patrol force was only 561, and of these only had are on duty at a time, so that we have the City pro tected during the worst night in the week by a force of 280 men, or 19 less than the full complement for five Wards. Where was the remainder of the force | Some are captains, assistant asptains, sergeants and door-keepers, say 100, a very few were sick, and a few were excused but the greatest drain is in the item for "Special Duty"-se ported as engaged in the very indefinite business of Special Duty." What that duty is does not appear, but it would be a great relief to the people t know that they were engaged in affairs for public good, instead of helping one another do nothing, as is generally supposed. We do not mean to be inquisitive, but we should like to know whether the Chief thinks the Ninth Ward, with a tess than a hundred and ten blocks of buildings, b properly guarded by a patrol force of thirteen men, as was the case on Saturday night! This Ward is much infested by Short Boys and other gangs of rowdies, and cases of insult and personal danger to peaceable citizens are not unfrequent. Street-aght often heard of, and yet of the 52 men to which the Ward is entitled, only 26 patrolmen were left for the 24 hours from Saturday to Sunday morning. Of the in "special duty." How many of these seventees were on duty in the Ward ! Thirteen men for one bundred and ten blocks is a specimen of the manne in which the City is guarded on the worst night in the week. These statements show that the crizens of the Ninth Ward have some cause to complain of their exposed condition.

A NOVELTY IN ABCHITECTURE.-We examined on Saturday, a new mode of building houses, introduced into these parts by O. S. Fowler the Phrenologist, who is fitting up a splendid mansion in his new style. The walls are composed of slate, gravel and lime, mixed together and laid in boxes, which are raised up as the walls they form become firm enough to receive another layer. In this way, Mr. Fowler has raised walls four stories high, on a much less cost than by any other plan. His designs is of octagon shape, eighty feet in diameter, with water-waste and gas-pipes inserted into the walls. There isto be a large reservoir on the roof to receive rain-water for bathing and other purposes. There is a large ice house on the north side, also connected with the wall, which is as firm as the rock on which it stands. All the rooms are angular, presenting a unique but pleasing appearance.

THE OPERA .- To-night, at the general request of all opera-goers, La Sonnambula will be repeated. Il Barbiere is in reserve and will shortly

THE WIZARD.-Professor Anderson, the real "Wizard of the North," of whose necromatic performances we have already spoken, gives his first public Soirce this evening, at Tripler Hall. The Professor does all the tricks which former wixiris have shown us, with some which they have not and in a gentlemanly and unpretending manner His magic evenings will be among the most enter taining amusements of the season.

Buston's.-Burton's Theater, in Cham bers-st., will be opened for a regular season to-night Since last open it has been renovated and greatly improved, especially in the matter of seats. Bur ton, Placide, Dunn, Dyott, Blake, Lester, Mary and Emma Taylor, Fanny Wallack, Caroline Chapman, Misses Hill, Weston, Barton, Howard, Mrs. Hughes Mrs. Holman, and other favorites of the play-going public, are among the company. The opening pieces are Buckstone's Comedy of "Married Life" and " Rascal Jack."

Mrs. Warner, a favorite English actress, is about to visit this City

A WHALING VOYAGE,-We learn that Russell's Panorama of a Whaling Voyage around the World, will be exhibited in this City about the 1st of September, at Panorama Hall, Broadway Old whalers who have seen it in New-Bedford, asy that it is exceedingly life-like, and in all particular a faithful representation of the whaler's life. The proprietor spent four years in making the sketches from actual seenes for this panorama, and has produced a work which has been received with general commendation by the press and the people.